# Validation Challenge Problems: Static Frame Problem

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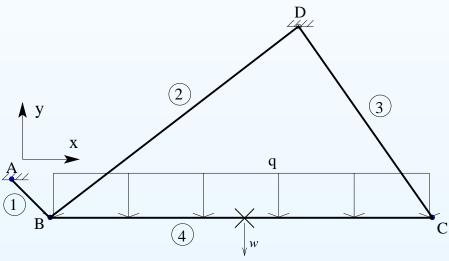
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### Description of the problem

**PROBLEM** 

#### **PREDICTION**



#### probability of the event

$$\{w \le 3.0 \times 10^{-3} m\}$$

w: vertical displacementat midpoint of bar #4

#### Remarks

- a) No error in measurements
- b) Complete verification of numerical solution (no numerical error)







The following basic principles are assumed valid

Newton law







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- Bar and Beam theory







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Remark: the material is a generic one (not specific engineering material). Experiments are virtual.

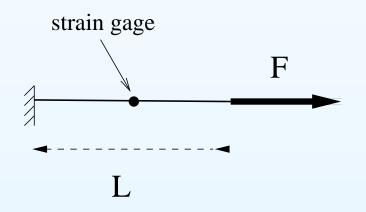






### **Calibration experiments**

Goal Determine the relation stress/elongation depending on the length of the bar: characterize Compliance or Young modulus as random fields.



#### elongation measured on

- very small length: strain gage
- specimen length (dog bone)

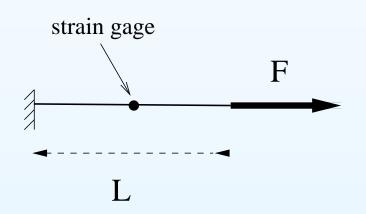






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Case 1:

**Small number of experiments** 

Amount of data available: Case 2:

**Moderate number of experiments** 

Larger number of experiments

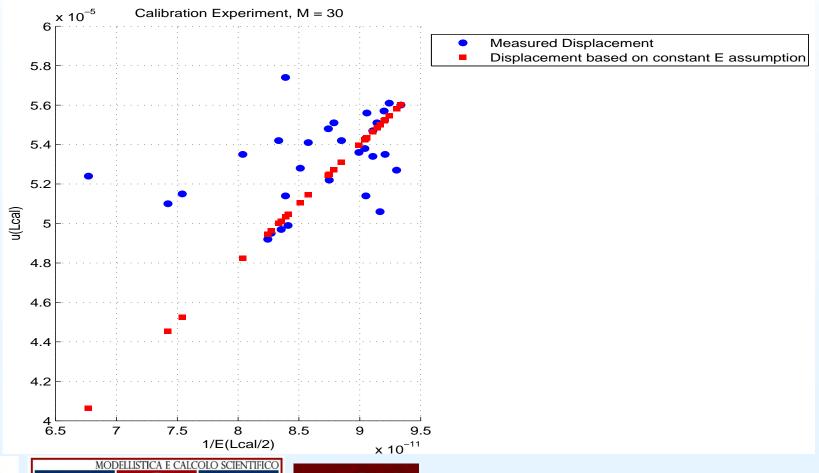








## The homogeneous model doesn't reproduce correctly the given calibration data







#### In the calibration we

identify the probabilistic mathematical model for the material properties to be used in the prediction problem.







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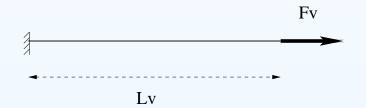






### **Validation experiments**

Goal Validation of the probability field constructed in the calibration.



elongation at the end of the bar

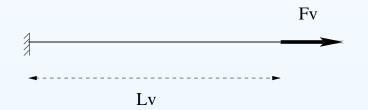






### **Validation experiments**

Goal Validation of the probability field constructed in the calibration.



elongation at the end of the bar

#### Number of validation tests

Case 1: (2)

Case 2: (4)

Case 3: (10)

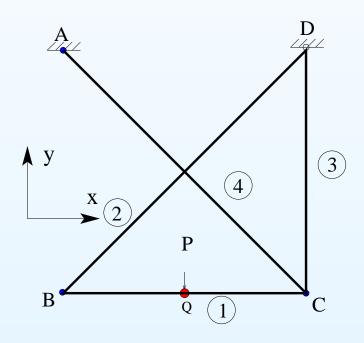






### **Accreditation experiments**

Goal Validation of the model in an environment that has some similarities to the prediction.



vertical displacement at midpoint of bar #1

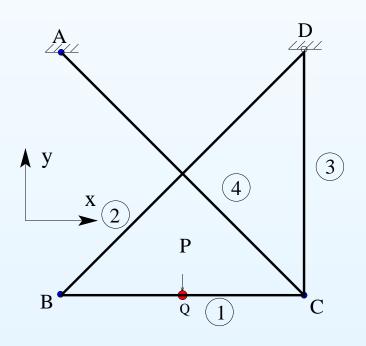






### **Accreditation experiments**

Goal Validation of the model in an environment that has some similarities to the prediction.



vertical displacement at midpoint of bar #1

#### **Number of accreditation tests**

Case 1: (1)

Case 2: (1)

Case 3: (2)







- Difference with the prediction problem:
  - a) different geometry
  - b) different load







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#### **Prediction**

Regulatory compliance: likelihood of the event

$$|w| \leq 3.0 \, imes 10^{-3} m$$

i.e.

$$P(|w| \leq 3.0 \times 10^{-3}m) = \alpha$$

and a quantitative statement on the number  $\alpha$ .













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#### Validation Criteria:

- ARE WE CHECKING IF THE MODEL IS CORRECT?
- OR CHECKING INSTEAD IF THE MODEL IS SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE FOR OUR PARTICULAR APPLICATION?
- IS IT AGREEABLE TO SAY THAT WE ARE INTERESTED IN A FINITE NUMBER OF QUANTITIES OF INTEREST DEPENDING ON A GIVEN APPLICATION (AND THE SET OF THOSE QUANTITIES IS WHAT WE CALL THE PREDICTION)?

■ VERIFICATION: REMEMBER THAT IT COMES BEFORE VALIDATION!







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#### Validation Criteria:

- SHOULD THE VALIDATION METRIC BE RELATED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO THE DESIRED PREDICTION? HOW CAN THIS GOAL BE ACHIEVED?
- ▶ HOW MANY DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL SETUPS ARE NEEDED FOR THE VALIDATION/ACCREDITATION PROCESS? SOME COST/BENEFIT DISCUSSION SHOULD BE INCLUDED.







● UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION: WHICH ARE THE RIGHT TOOLS?





